Kansas Department of Health & Environment

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Local Environmental Protection Program Annual Report

State Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Report
July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010

Program Funding from the Kansas Water Plan Fund

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Acronyms

BAC – Basin Advisory Committee
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHW – Household Hazardous Waste
I & E – Information and Education
K.A.R. – Kansas Administrative Regulations
KCW – Kansas Clean Water
KDHE – Kansas Department of Health & Environment
KEHA – Kansas Environmental Health Association
KSFA – Kansas Small Flows Association
KSU – Kansas State University
LEP – Local Environmental Protection
LEPP – Local Environmental Protection Program
NPS – Nonpoint Source
OWWS – Onsite Wastewater Systems
PWW – Private Water Well
RC&D – Resource Conservation & Development
SFY – State Fiscal Year
SLT – Stakeholder Leadership Team
SORA – State Onsite Regulators Alliance
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
TWG – Targeted Watershed Grant
USGS – United States Geological Survey
WFC – Watershed Field Coordinators
WRAPS – Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy

Local Environmental Protection Program
State Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Report

Overview

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) administers an environmental grant program, the Local Environmental Protection Program (LEPP), to local entities for development of a local environmental protection plan. These plans implement the environmental protection strategy of the Kansas Water Plan. An environmental protection plan includes the environmental code (private onsite wastewater code and non-public water well code), subdivision water and wastewater, solid waste management, hazardous waste management, public water supply protection, and nonpoint source pollution control. An information and education program addressing each component is also included in the plan.

Through this grant program, financial and technical assistance is provided to counties to assist in establishing and operating programs for environmental and public health protection. This is accomplished by both the prevention of environmental pollution and the abatement of existing sources of pollution.

Three KDHE Watershed Field Coordinators (WFC) located in the KDHE district offices have the responsibility to coordinate and administer the LEPP grants and work with the county LEPP staff. Figure 1 below displays the coverage area allocated by WFC. The LEP Program manager, based in Topeka, provides technical assistance, oversight and administration on a statewide basis. For additional information, please contact the WFC, contact information below, or the Program Manager, Sheryl Ervin at (785) 296-8038.

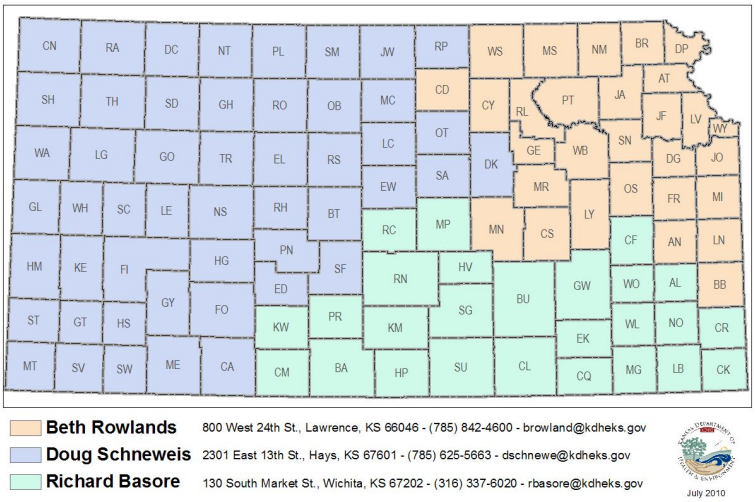

Figure 1 – Watershed Field Coordinator Assignment by County.

Local Environmental Protection Annual Program Goals

- Implement Local Environmental Protection Plans.
- Establish and maintain a Local Environmental Protection Committee.
- Develop, implement and enforce an environmental code for onsite wastewater treatment.
- Develop, implement and enforce code for private drinking water wells and supplies.
- Provide local environmental information, education, and technical assistance.
- Participate in local subdivision water and wastewater programs.
- Promote proper solid and hazardous waste management.
- Participate in local nonpoint source pollution control programs.
- Promote water supply protection.
- Participate in the establishment and implementation of TMDLs.
- Where TMDLs have been established, address the impairments.

Funding

Financial assistance from the Kansas Water Plan fund totaling 1.07 million dollars was allocated to the program during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2010 for funding of base programs. Figure 2 displays the funding history since the program's inception.

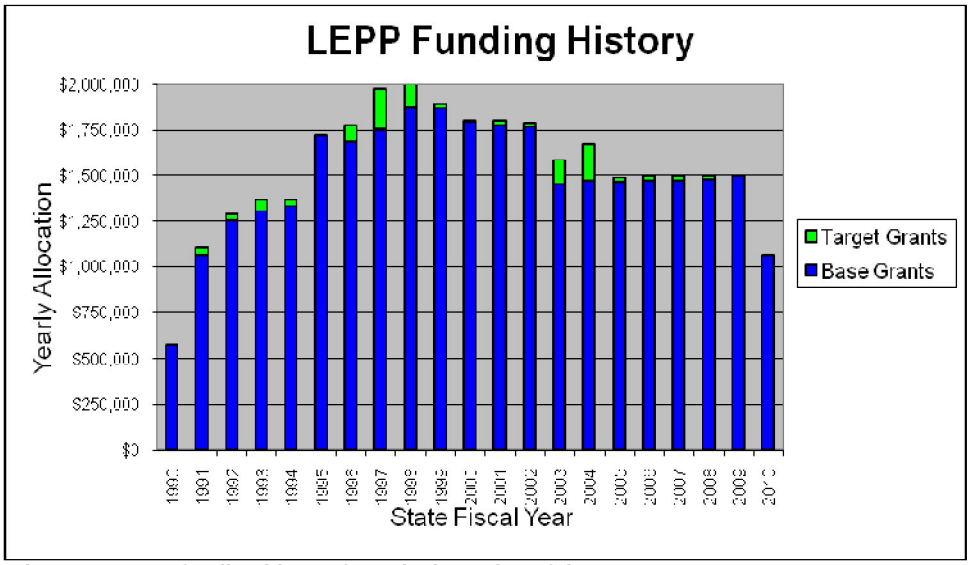

Figure 2 – LEPP funding history from the inception of the program.

Each eligible county receives a grant based on county population. In the event the program is funded less than 100%, the regulations include a procedure for the distribution of grant funds. KAR 28-66-2(f) states:

> *if the appropriation from the state water plan is not adequate to award each local entity the base grant amount for which it is eligible under subsection (e) of this regulation, then the amount for which the local entity would be eligible under subsection (e) shall be divided by the total amount of funding for which all local entities have applied. The quotient shall then be multiplied by the total amount of funding appropriated for local environmental protection grants to determine the amount of the local entity's grant.*

During SFY 2010, 104 counties received base grants: 48 single county programs and eight multi-county groups. The multi-county groups are identified on Figure 3 below. At this time only one county in the state, Chase, does not participate in the LEP Program. Based on the allocation formula as described for reduced funding, the base grant for each county was reduced by 29%. Therefore counties with populations less than 12,727 received a $5,017 grant, counties with populations greater than 227,273 received a $89,584 grant and grant funds for all other counties were reduced appropriately. No funding was available for Target Grants in SFY 2010. Appendix 1 summarizes the base grants for each program.

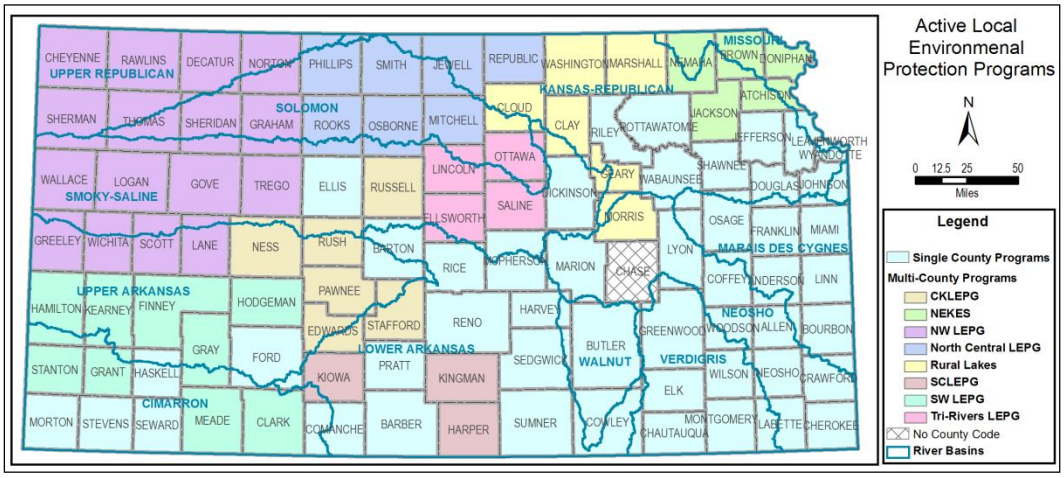

Figure 3 – Multi-County LEPP Groups

Sanitary/Environmental Codes

Counties must adopt environmental codes to be eligible to participate in the LEP program. Additionally, the codes are revised to comply with changes in State regulations or address changes in local conditions. Labette and Saline Counties completed code revisions, Montgomery and Wilson Counties initiated code revisions, and Chautauqua continued to develop sanitary codes in SFY 2010. The table in Appendix 2 shows the history of county code adoption and revisions.

To enhance technology transfer and technical assistance, KDHE has posted adopted county codes on the website at http://www.kdheks.gov/nps/lepp/CountyCodes.html.

Regulatory Authority

LEPP regulations (K.A.R. 28-66-1(b)(2) and (3)) require each LEPP core program include the development, implementation, and enforcement of an environmental code approved by the secretary of KDHE which establishes standards for

1. the management of on-site wastewater systems for the treatment and disposal of domestic sewage only and
2. the management of water supply wells which do not meet the definition of a public water supply well pursuant to K.S.A. 65-162a (b);

Program Highlights

The Kansas Clean Water (KCW) system is a web based grant administration system in its sixth year of operation. The KCW provides a web based platform for the LEPP application and quarterly reporting processes. The grant application portion of KCW was redesigned in 2009 and the LEP Program staff utilized the new system to apply for SFY2010 LEPP grants. As development of the reporting forms was not completed, alternate reporting methods were designed using Excel spreadsheets.

Many sanitarians are members of the Local Environmental Protection Committee and contribute to the development of county emergency response plans to ensure counties are eligible for disaster funds administered by FEMA. Sanitarians often serve on the Emergency Preparedness Committee for their county.

Significant Program Events

Many LEP Program staff members have recognized the importance of participating in Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) and other watershed based projects. The watershed projects' Stakeholder Leadership Teams (SLT) have recognized that LEPP staff members are a valuable resource for technical assistance. Participation in these projects has also extended beyond the counties in Kansas to multi-state projects.

KDHE was awarded an EPA Targeted Watershed Grant (TWG) in 2007. A major component of this grant is the identification and replacement of failing onsite wastewater system in the Marais des Cygnes Basin high priority target areas. Cost share funds in the amount of $39,000 were obligated to replace 39 failing systems. LEPP representatives from Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Lyon, and Miami counties participated on the Onsite Wastewater Technical Team. This team identified landowners with failing systems meeting the requirements of the grant, reviewed the applications, and approved contracts for the systems that met the grant criteria. In addition to the six projects completed in SFY 2009; 14 were completed in SFY2010, and the remainder are anticipated to be complete in SFY 2011. Cost share funds in the amount of $35,000 were also allocated to Bates and Vernon Counties in Missouri to replace failing onsite wastewater systems. Additionally, the Anderson County sanitarian serves on the TWG SLT organized for the grant.

The Grand Lake watershed is a large complex watershed covering approximately 10,298 square miles located in parts of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. About 60% of the watershed lies within the Kansas state boundaries. Grand Lake O' the Cherokees has become increasingly threatened by nutrient

enrichment. A Lyon County LEPP staff member was appointed to the Grand Lake Watershed Alliance Foundation Stakeholder Advisory Committee in SFY2010. The Cherokee County Sanitarian is also an active participant in this committee. This committee provides advice, counsel, and assistance to the Grand Lake Watershed Alliance Foundation.

Crawford County Environmental and Cherokee County LEPP staff members are active participants in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Ozark Aquifer Forum. The Ozark Aquifer is an important water supply source for cities, rural water districts, agriculture, and industry in southeast Kansas, southwest Missouri, and northeast Oklahoma. Concerns about future water availability prompted by water-level declines and water-quality degradation have created a need to better understand this valuable resource in order to better address long-term management of the aquifer. A study is in progress to determine the future needs of these areas.

State Water Plan Priorities

The Water Quality Policy Section of the SFY 2010 Water Plan recognizes the value of the Local Environmental Protection Program as a means of implementing the policies of the Plan. SFY 2010 LEP Plans are required to identify activities and tasks the LEP Program will execute to contribute towards attainment of these Kansas Water Plan's 2010 Objectives:

- *By 2010, reduce the average concentration of bacteria, biochemical oxygen demand, dissolved solids, metals, nutrients, pesticides and sediment that adversely affect the water quality of Kansas lakes and streams*.
- *By 2010, reduce the average concentration of dissolved solids, metals, nitrates, pesticides and volatile organic chemicals that adversely affect the water quality of Kansas groundwater.*
- *By 2010, ensure that water quality conditions are maintained at a level equal to or better than year 2000 conditions.*

The LEPP addressed a number of priority issues identified in the Basin Sections of the Kansas Water Plan. LEP Programs must be aware of the objectives and priority issues pertinent to their area and be available to provide assistance. These include:

- Protect and Restore Watersheds and Water Quality
- High Priority Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation
- Conserve and Extend the Life of the Ogallala Aquifer

LEP Programs participate in a variety of activities that address Kansas Water Plan objectives and priorities. Approximately 68% of the LEP Programs actively participate in the Watershed Restoration and Protection Strategy (WRAPS) Programs by participating in WRAPS SLT meetings, providing inventories for onsite wastewater system and private water to determine those that lie within high priority areas, or assist with Nonpoint Source (NPS) pollution control planning. Representatives of eight programs serve on nine SLTs. An additional 22 programs actively participate in SLT meetings and activities. Additionally, the representative from Cherokee County serves as the SLT Chairperson. Participation of the LEP Programs in the Kansas WRAPS projects is summarized in Appendix 3. Representatives of most programs also attend Basin Advisory Committee (BAC) meetings and provide a summary of accomplishments and provide technical assistance as needed. The LEPP representatives have an understanding of high priority TMDLs and the source water assessment zones within their county and provide information regarding proper operation and maintenance of onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWWS) to homeowners in these areas.

The Quapaw Indian Tribe of Oklahoma owns and operates the Downstream Casino located in northeastern Oklahoma. The Downstream Casino was required to construct a storm water pond to retain runoff from their large parking lot. In a search for potential project sites, Carl Hayes, the Cherokee County Sanitarian and Spring River WRAPS SLT Chairman, contacted the Environmental Director for the Tribe to discuss if they were interested in the construction of a wetland below the storm water pond to improve water quality and provide wildlife habitat. Storm water runoff from the north end of the casino and hotel parking lot will flow into the wetland. In a subsequent meeting with the Environmental Director and the Tribe's Chairman, preliminary approval was

given to proceed with the development of design plans for the wetland. This initial information was presented and discussed during a WRAPS meeting, resulting in the decision to further explore this as a possible site. A committee was formed including the WRAPS Technical Committee, the District Conservation Supervisor, and a NRCS representative. A meeting was held onsite to view the area and discuss conceptual design options. Additional site visits and discussions followed. The Downstream Casino wetland proposal was formally presented to the Spring River WRAPS members, who in turn, authorized Kansas Alliance of Wetlands and Streams (KAWS) to proceed with the design plans and permits required to construct the wetland. The Quapaw Tribe approved the wetland project and has awarded the bid for construction which is scheduled to begin summer of 2010.

Lone Star Lake, located in Douglas County currently has an Eutrophication TMDL. Homes around the lake were believed to be on septic systems servicing an unknown number of people. Five permits for domestic sewage holding tanks located around Lone Star Lake were issued in 2009. The types of OWWS at these locations were unknown. The sewage generated from these 5 cabins is now contained and no longer a threat to the surface water quality at Lone Star Lake. Lawrence-Douglas County LEPP staff collected eight fecal coliform samples from various representative areas of Lone Star Lake during August of 2009. All the samples tested near 10 colonies/100 ml sample area; well below the standard of 200 colonies per 100 ml sample for recreational use.

Program Activities

Tracking of program progress is essential to ensure implementation of county objectives and provision of local environmental protection services. County and Multi-County activities and accomplishments are tracked using spreadsheets developed in Excel and submitted via e-mail.

LEP Programs provide an accounting of staff hours by plan component as part of the quarterly reporting requirements. In SFY 2010 the majority of the grant funding and the associated local contribution was allocated to LEPP personnel costs and covered the equivalent of 38.8 full time employees representing a total of 80,809 local staff hours (Figure 4).

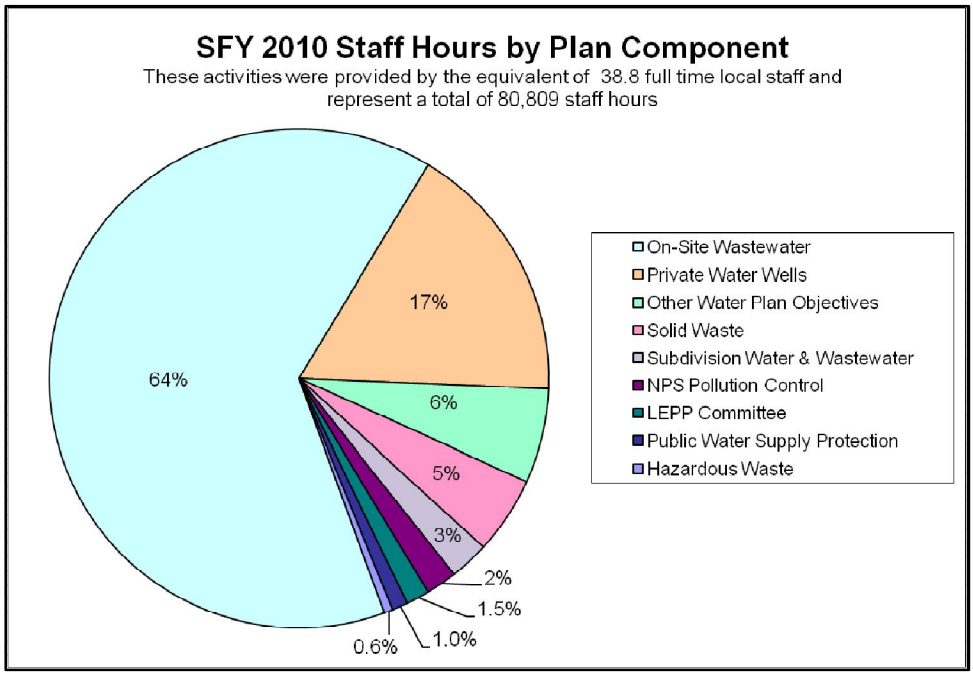

Figure 4 – LEPP staff hours by plan component

Onsite Wastewater Activities

Approximately 65% of LEPP staff hours are dedicated to onsite wastewater activities (Figure 5). Almost half of these hours are dedicated to permitting and providing technical assistance with repair of existing systems and proper sizing and placement of new systems. The primary benefit of these services is the reduction of NPS pollution. A benefit of reduced NPS pollution is the protection of public health resulting from proper treatment of domestic sewage. Assuming an average household of four with an average water use of 75 gallons per person

per day, the repair of 1,677 OWWS and the issuance of 1,506 new permits equates to the proper treatment of approximately 400 million gallons of domestic sewage.

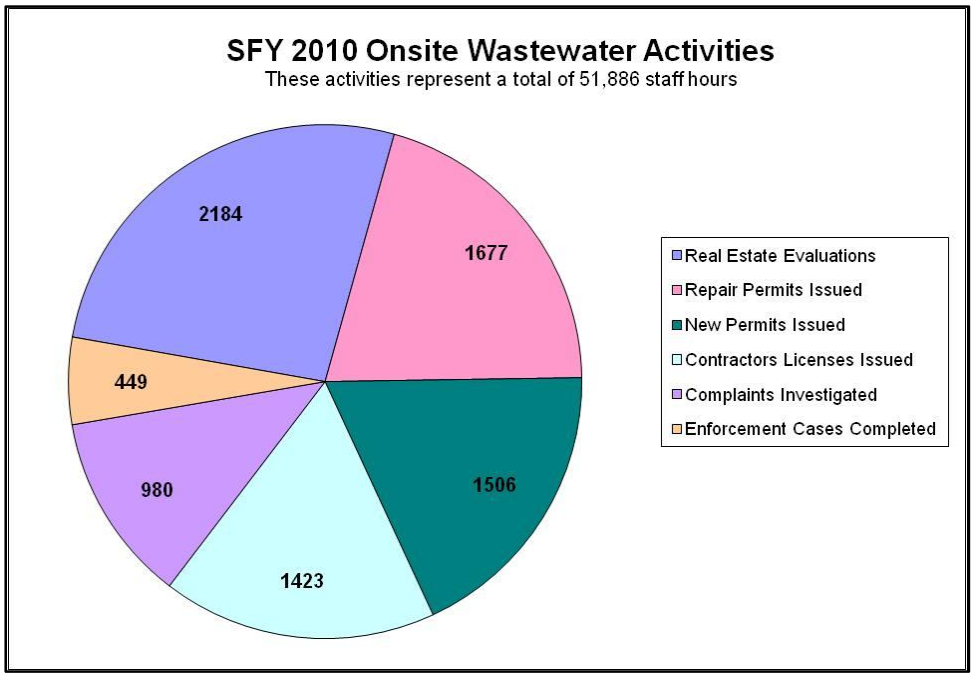

Figure 5 – LEPP onsite wastewater activities by category.

An important function of the LEP Program is to provide services to ensure OWWS are properly maintained and function as designed. The Sedgwick County LEPP is currently working with maintenance providers and manufacturers in an attempt to determine the cause of biological growth in pump tanks causing a filter plugging problem. This appears on approximately 5-7% of the advanced systems in the pump tank to the drip fields. Representatives from Bio-microbics, Geoflow and Residential Sewage toured several problem sites on July 27 and 28, 2010 to gather data and information to attempt to find a solution to the ongoing growth in certain advanced systems. Additional information will be provided in the future as solutions are identified.

Types of Onsite Wastewater Systems

OWWS are utilized where connection to public sewer systems are not available. Conventional systems include soil absorption systems utilizing septic tanks and lateral lines or wastewater stabilization ponds (lagoons). Soil characteristics at the site determine the most effective wastewater treatment system. New technologies are available which enhance wastewater treatment making onsite systems more suitable for sites with soil limitations.

During SFY2010, a total of 3,183 OWWS were permitted. Wastewater System Types used in this report are defined as follows:

1. Concrete/Chamber - Concrete Tank with a chamber lateral field
2. Concrete/Gravel – Concrete Tank with a gravel and pipe lateral field
3. Fiberglass/Chamber – Fiberglass or Plastic Tank with a chamber lateral field
4. Poly/Gravel – Fiberglass or Plastic Tank with a gravel and pipe lateral field
5. Aerated System – tank contains an aeration chamber, with either mechanical aerators, blowers, or air diffusers, and an area for final clarification
6. Mound System – the infiltration surface is elevated in imported fill material above the natural soil surface
7. Lagoons – A shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen work to purify wastewater
8. Other – Includes enhanced OWWS not listed and minor repairs to all system types

Figure 6 illustrates the types of systems installed during SFY 2010, included are new system construction and repairs.

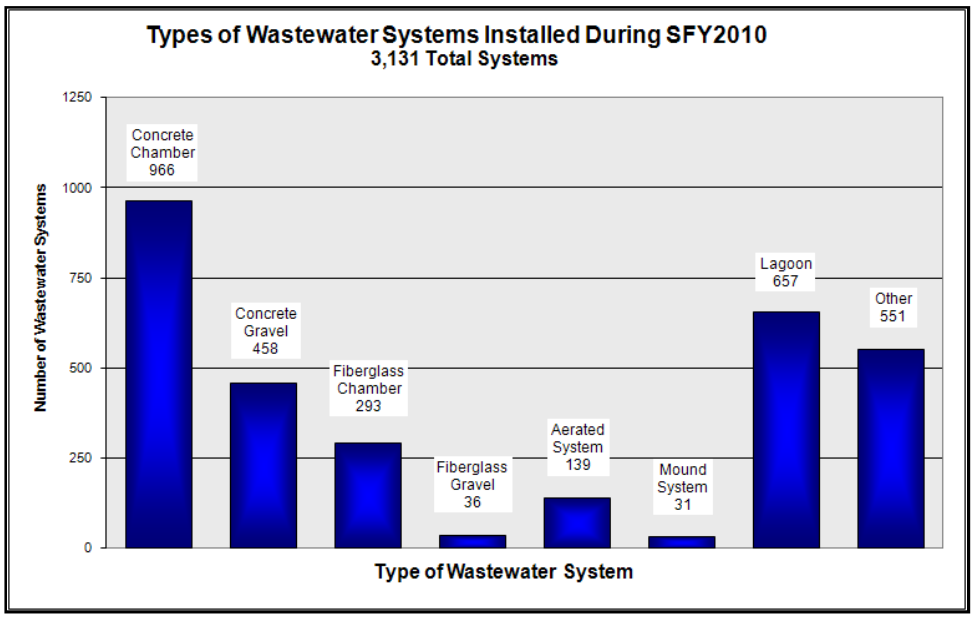

Figure 6 – Types of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems

Private Water Well Activities

The primary service provided by the programs under the private water well (PWW) section of the LEPP plan is water quality testing. Most programs provide screening for nitrate and bacteria and all provide information for PWW testing by private certified labs. Some programs have the ability to test for other components such as pH, sulfate, and hardness. Many programs also require an evaluation of PWWs in the event of a real estate transaction and regular testing of PWWs that serve foster homes and day care centers. Two additional significant activities include the issuance of permits for PWW construction and evaluation of the condition of the well at the time of a real estate transaction. Figure 6 illustrates the major activities under the PWW section of the LEPP plan.

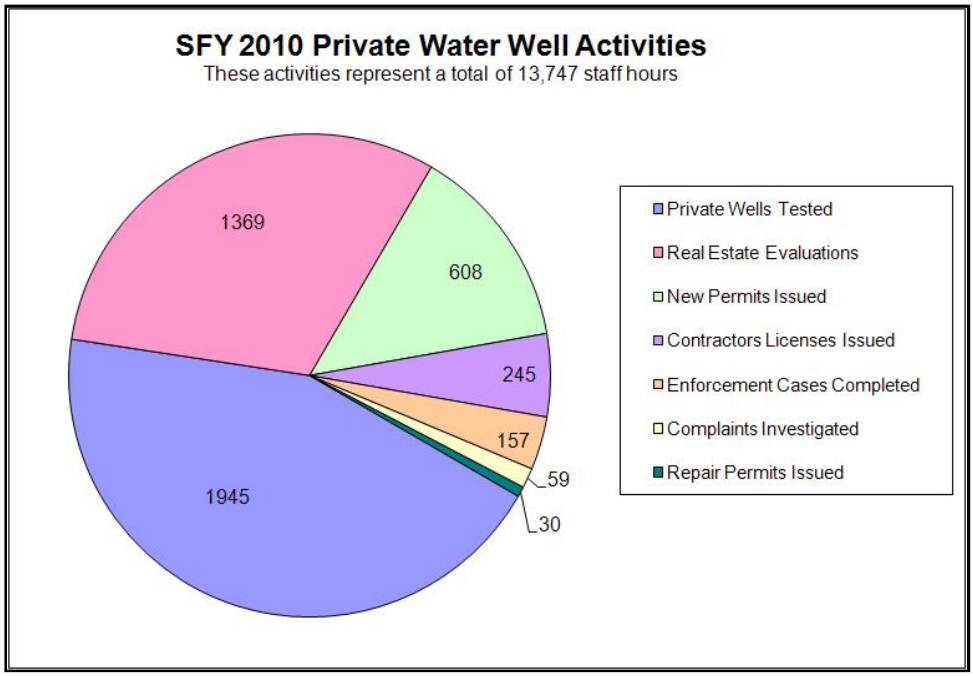

Figure 6 – LEPP private water well activities by category.

LEPP Plan Supplemental Components

LEPP staff work closely with local, state, and federal agencies to identify activities and define responsibilities for the supplemental portion of the plan. These activities and responsibilities vary widely depending on the component. Examples of how the programs provide services include, but are not limited to:

- exploring opportunities to minimize potential contamination impacts of solid waste management practices on public water supplies;
- assisting with clean up of unauthorized dump areas;
- being knowledgeable of state hazardous waste rules and regulations to enable competent response or referral of questions to the appropriate authority;
- encouraging citizens to use recycling centers;
- assisting with the implementation of pollution prevention programs to minimize volume of household hazardous waste;
- working with the county conservation district to review, and update as appropriate, the local nonpoint source pollution management plan;
- assisting with public water supply source water protection activities.

Montgomery County LEPP staff participated in the reviews for developing the community on-site wastewater facilities for two proposed subdivision developments, Big Chief RV in Coffeyville and Harmony Airpark in Independence. LEPP participation in these reviews ensured the OWWS were designed properly for the areas.

A permanent Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Station in Crawford County has been funded by KDHE and plans were approved for construction. The facility will receive HHW from surrounding communities which includes Crawford, Neosho, Cherokee and Woodson Counties. Stations have been set up in different cities in Crawford County for the general public and transported to the central HHW facility.

Sedgwick County LEPP staff participate in the Ark River Technical Advisory Committee. This committee provides a two-way communication link to the diverse elements within the community and river basin, serves as a liaison to organizations or interest groups, assists in building a consensus for the various programs that will be initiated to reduce pollution in the river, assists in the review and implementation of a public education program, provides input on the development of a long range River improvement plan, examines issues relating to building partnerships with various stakeholders impacting the River Quality, identifies and evaluates Best Management Practices information, develops effective legislative support for Arkansas River initiatives, and performs in other advisory capacities.

LEPP personnel are often the initial point of contact for inquiries and technical assistance requests pertinent to specific sections of their environmental plan. Figure 7 illustrates the number of activities completed under each of the supplemental plan components.

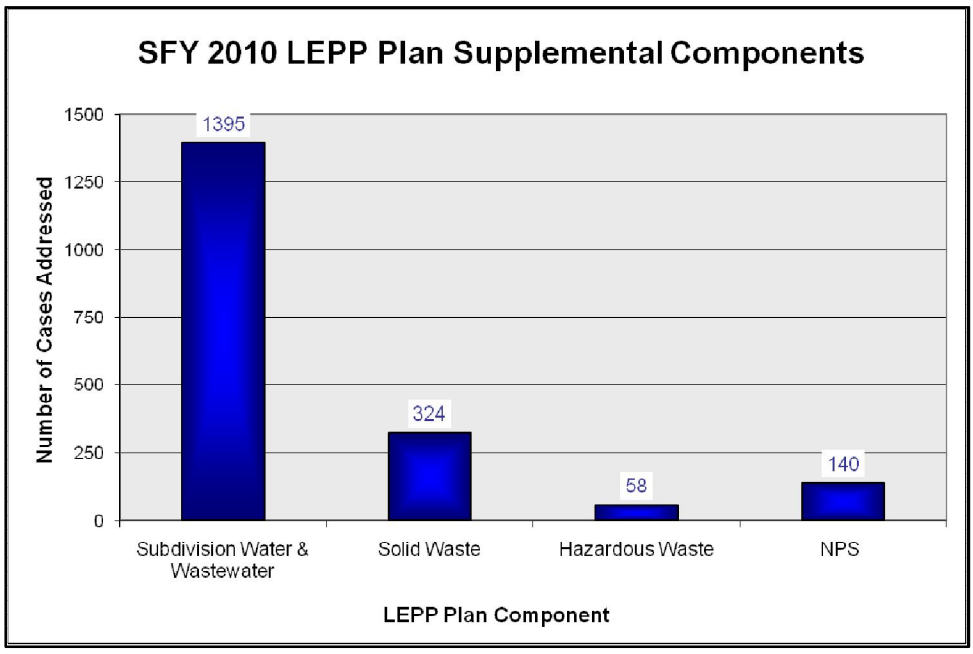

Figure 7 – Distribution of activities by supplemental plan component.

Supplemental Program Regulatory Authority

Requirements for the LEPP Supplemental Program are defined in KAR 28-66-1(h)(1-5) and includes provisions for:

1. The development and implementation of a plan for subdivision water and wastewater pursuant to K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 12-747, K.S.A. 65-3311 and amendments thereto;
2. the development and implementation of a solid waste management plan pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3405 and amendments thereto;
3. the development and implementation of a hazardous waste management plan that is consistent with K.S.A. 65- 3430 and amendments thereto;
4. participation in the development and implementation of a nonpoint source pollution control plan which identifies the activities and responsibilities of the local environmental protection program in the management of nonpoint pollutant sources; and
5. the development and implementation of a public water supply protection plan.

Information, Education and Training Activities

Information and education (I & E) activities are a vital component of the Program. Each LEPP develops an I & E plan focusing on the circumstances in their areas and, at a minimum, address onsite wastewater and private water well subjects. General information and education activities may include activities such as development and distribution of brochures, fact sheets, and flyers, exhibit booths at a public functions, mail or electronic newsletters, website design and maintenance, workshops, demonstration projects, or participation in a water festival.

Audiences and topics for information and education activities are widely varied. A LEPP representative may present the importance of recycling to a Girl Scout troop, lead a discussion on household hazardous waste to a homeowners association, or teach a college class on environmental health as a guest lecturer.

Many LEPP staff members develop articles to be included in newsletters produced by their own or other agencies. One example is an article written by the Riley County LEPP sanitarian informing homeowners of water well contamination occurring from unexpected sources. The article shown in Figure 8 was published in the Summer 2010 Riley County Conservation District newsletter *Water Currents*, Volume 17 Issue 2. These articles serve as valuable resources for homeowners and other LEP Programs as this information is shared either by e-mail, at sanitarian meetings, or may be used as the basis of a presentation for conferences or other meetings.

Water Well Pump Advisory

Steve DeHart with the Riley County Health Department provided the following information recently.

"Last week a local rancher came into my office at the Riley County / Manhattan Health Department with a worried look on his face. He and his family had been drinking from the farm well for years. Then suddenly, three weeks ago, the water developed a terrible metallic taste. Testing at a local laboratory indicated the presence of a toxic PCB compound, *Aroclor 1016*. PCB's, or Polychlorinated biphenyls, are a very stable, synthetic chemical which does not break down naturally in the environment. With a structure similar to pesticides, you definitely do not want this contaminant in your drinking well water. Its use was banned by the EPA in 1976, but unfortunately it **can still be found in capacitors or lubricating oil of the older, two-wire submersible water well pumps manufactured before 1980**." DeHart emphasized that this material is extremely toxic.

"Well water contamination occurs when a capacitor or a seal fails in the pump, allowing the PCB oil to leak into the well, where it can rise, coating the interior of the well casing, and mix with water when the pump starts its drawdown. This contaminated water comes in contact with the pump, pressure tank, whole house filter, hot water tank, water softener, the home's plumbing, fixtures and you. Depending upon the leak, the contamination may not be apparent for years." "I would like to you to please take some time and check your well. If you have a two-wire system with an older pump, contact your well driller. Prevent the contamination before it occurs." You can reach **Steve at (785) 776-4779 ext 301** with questions or comments.

Figure 8 – Example of an I&E article.

Training activities are provided to LEPP staff, homeowners, and contractors. Many LEPP personnel attend the Kansas Small Flows Association (KSFA) and Kansas Environmental Health Association (KEHA) conferences and, if funding allows, one or two LEPP personnel from the State will attend the National Small Flows and National Environmental Health Association conferences. These conferences provide training opportunities and exposure to new technologies. This information is shared with other LEP programs and staff members through local meetings. The LEPP and WFC work closely with the KSFA and KEHA to develop training opportunities specific to the duties of the sanitarians. These organizations also provide technical assistance as needed.

Many LEP Programs also provide training for homeowners and local contractors. Examples include onsite wastewater system maintenance for homeowners, contractor's training seminars, and installer certification and licensing workshops.

Saline and Shawnee Counties participate in nurse training programs. Saline County worked with 30 nursing students from Brown Mackie College and one nursing student from Kansas Wesleyan University to educate them on Environmental Health practices. The training included a field tour to a private well, private lagoon, private septic system, Salina Landfill, and restaurant. Shawnee County works with a nursing student in their last semester of college and demonstrates how a septic system is installed and functions and how to test a water well and the implications of high nitrate and coliform/fecal coliform bacteria.

LEPP staff members also provide training to other LEP programs in the State. Montgomery County staff continues to provide technical assistance and training to Chautauqua County staff on inspections and permitting as Chautauqua County develops a LEPP Plan and environmental codes.

KSFA conducted a well attended two day onsite systems training workshop in Olathe August 27 and 28, 2009. Two homes that had failing onsite wastewater systems had been identified by the Johnson County Code office. Both homes were occupied by citizens that did not have the ability to pay for the necessary upgrades to replace their systems. Board members of KSFA were instrumental in securing donated equipment, labor and materials from area suppliers and installers. In addition the KSFA was able to secure cost share funds from the Johnson County Conservation District so the result was to be able to provide a pro bono installation for the families involved that brought them into compliance with the local sanitary code.

The first day was classroom work learning about the operation, maintenance, proper sizing and installation of aerobic treatment septic tanks with a focus on bottomless sand filters and also on drip irrigation type effluent dispersal systems.

Day two was spent in the field installing the complete onsite systems at both homes. The students observed the process and assisted with the installation when appropriate. Both dispersal systems were installed behind aerobic treatment unit septic tanks from separate manufacturers. Figures 10 and 11 illustrate the installation process.

Figure 10 – KSFA training installation of aerobic treatment system with a bottomless sand filter.

Figure 11 – KSFA training installation of aerobic treatment system with a drip irrigation dispersal system.

This unique training workshop offered professional training to sanitarians and installers on both the theory of operation and maintenance of these alternative onsite treatment systems, and also on the practical aspects of actually installing such systems in real life settings. Additionally, the failing onsite systems for two Johnson County residents were replaced with modern onsite sewage treatment systems the homeowners would not have otherwise been able to afford.

The WFC also hold annual Sanitarians Meetings for the counties they supervise for the purpose of sharing information between LEPPs. Representatives from various State agencies commonly attend to present information applicable to the program. Recent examples include; KDHE-Geology Section staff attended the Hays District Sanitarians meeting to discuss Class V wells and KDHE-Livestock and Industrial Programs staff presented information regarding their programs at the KEHA spring meeting. Additionally, the KDHE-Livestock Section assisted the WFC with the development a technical guidance document for kennels using onsite wastewater systems.

Regulatory Authority

LEPP Regulations KAR 28-66-1(b)(4) require the development of an information, education, and technical assistance program as part of the LEPP plan.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Summary of Base and Target Grants for SFY 2010

Appendix 2 – History of County Code Adoption & Revisions

Appendix 3 – LEPP Participation in WRAPS

Appendix 1 – Summary of Base Grants for SFY 2010

LEPP Grant Recipient	Grant Amount
Allen County	$5,670.00
Anderson County	$5,017.00
Barber County Environmental Services	$5,017.00
Barton County	$11,118.00
Bourbon County	$6,062.00
Butler County Planning & Development	$23,446.00
Central Kansas LEPG	$30,102.00
Chautauqua County	Participating-no funds allocated for this FY
Cherokee County Health Department	$8,910.00
City-Cowley County Health Department	$14,304.00
Coffey County Health Department	$5,017.00
Comanche County	$5,017.00
Crawford County Environmental Health	$15,074.00
Dickinson County Health Department	$7,625.00
Elk County	$5,017.00
Ellis County Environmental Office	$10,843.00
Ford County Planning & Zoning	$12,794.00
Franklin County	$9,769.00
Greenwood County	$5,017.00
Harvey County	$12,956.00
Haskell County	$5,017.00
Jefferson County Health Department	$7,263.00
Johnson County Environmental Department	$89,584.00
Labette County Health Department	$9,001.00
Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department	$39,402.00
Leavenworth County Health Department	$27,076.00
Linn County	$5,017.00
Lyon County Health Department	$14,164.00
Marion County Health Department	$5,267.00
McPherson County Health Department	$11,650.00
Miami County Environmental Health	$11,175.00
Montgomery County Environmental Health	$14,290.00
Morton County	$5,017.00
NEK Environmental Services	$26,680.00
Neosho County	$6,699.00
Northwest LEPG	$80,268.00
Osage County LEPP	$6,588.00
Phillips County Health Department	$35,119.00
Pottawatomie County	$7,178.00
Pratt County	$5,017.00
Reno County Health Department	$25,539.00
Rice County Environmental Planning	$5,017.00
Riley County-Manhattan Health Department	$24,771.00
Rural Lakes Region LEPP	$36,101.00

LEPP Grant Recipient	Grant Amount
Sedgwick County Dept of Code Enforcement	$89,584.00
Seward County Department of Planning & Zoning	$8,873.00
Shawnee County Health Agency	$66,958.00
South Central LEPP	$15,050.00
Southwest KS LEPG	$56,109.00
Stevens County	$5,017.00
Sumner County Planning/Zoning/Sanitation	$10,227.00
Tri-Rivers LEPP	$36,177.00
Unified Government of Wyandotte County	$62,233.00
Wabaunsee County Health Department	$5,017.00
Wilson County	$5,017.00
Woodson County	$5,017.00
	$1,066,954.00

Appendix 2 – History of County Code Adoption & Revisions

County	Code	KDHE Approval	Year Approved	Adopted	Year Adopted	Revised/New Code Adopted
Allen	yes	04/02/98	1998	04/22/98	1998	
Anderson	yes	05/03/98	1998	06/07/99	1999	Revised November, 2000
Atchison	yes	08/18/98	1998	09/28/98	1998	
Barber	yes	10/07/87	1987	11/23/87	1987	
Barton	yes	08/03/93	1993	09/13/93	1993	Revised 2007
Bourbon	yes	02/25/98	1998	06/15/98	1998	Revised 2001
Brown	yes	02/09/99	1999	02/22/99	1999	
Butler	yes	07/06/99	1999	09/15/99	1987	Revised in 1999, 2002
Chase	no	08/22/94	1994	n/a	n/a	No Activity
Chautauqua	no	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Developing Code
Cherokee	yes	05/11/98	1998	06/28/99	1999	
Cheyenne	yes	12/21/96	1996	03/28/97	1997	
Clark	yes	07/02/01	2001	10/31/01	2001	
Clay	yes	11/23/93	1993	11/23/92	1992	Revised 2002
Cloud	yes	08/28/96	1996	06/09/97	1997	Revised 2002, 2004
Coffey	yes	04/20/90	1990	05/15/90	1990	
Comanche	yes	08/27/08	2008	11/07/08	2008	
Cowley	yes	01/15/87	1987	06/15/87	1987	
Crawford	yes	12/14/93	1993	04/15/94	1994	Revised 1999, 2000
Decatur	yes	03/31/93	1993	03/31/93	1993	
Dickinson	yes	05/11/98	1987	06/30/98	1987	Revised 1998, 2006
Doniphan	yes	06/01/96	1996	11/15/96	1996	
Douglas	yes	09/08/93	1993	10/07/93	1993	Revised 1997, 2001, 2008
Edwards	yes	05/13/99	1999	07/19/99	1999	
Elk	yes	11/30/98	1998	02/08/99	1999	
Ellis	yes	09/16/92	1992	09/16/92	1992	
Ellsworth	yes	09/23/91	1991	12/31/91	1991	Revised 1997
Finney	yes	07/15/92	1992	12/14/92	1992	
Ford	yes	05/17/93	1993	05/17/93	1993	Revised 2004
Franklin	yes	05/01/89	1989	05/15/89	1989	Revised 1997, 2008
Geary	yes	09/06/96	1996	12/29/97	1997	Revised 2002
Gove	yes	07/15/92	1992	12/28/95	1995	
Graham	yes	03/31/93	1993	03/31/93	1993	
Grant	yes	10/05/92	1992	10/05/92	1992	
Gray	yes	06/30/93	1993	06/30/93	1993	Revised July 2006
Greeley	yes	12/31/92	1992	12/31/92	1992	
Greenwood	yes	8/18/98	1998	10/18/98	1998	
Hamilton	yes	05/08/97	1997	04/22/97	1997	
Harper	yes	10/07/87	1987	12/21/87	1987	
Harvey	yes	04/01/93	1993	04/15/93	1993	Revised 2001
Haskell	yes	09/14/07	2007	10/29/07	2007	
Hodgeman	yes	12/08/95	1995	12/08/95	1995	
Jackson	yes	06/01/94	1994	07/15/94	1994	Revised 2003
Jefferson	yes	04/01/93	1993	01/15/94	1994	Revised 2003
Jewell	yes	10/12/92	1992	10/12/92	1992	
Johnson	yes	03/01/94	1994	11/15/94	1994	Revised 2004
Kearny	yes	05/07/99	1999	05/12/99	1999	
Kingman	yes	10/07/87	1987	12/25/87	1987	
Kiowa	yes	10/07/87	1987	11/23/87	1987	
Labette	yes	10/01/94	1994	04/15/94	1994	Revised 2010
Lane	yes	07/15/92	1992	12/21/92	1992	
Leavenworth	yes	02/01/90	1990	01/15/91	1991	Revised 6/28/99
Lincoln	yes	05/01/96	1996	01/05/98	1998	
Linn	yes	07/01/94	1994	08/01/94	1994	
Logan	yes	11/20/92	1992	11/20/92	1992	
Lyon	yes	01/15/70	1970	01/15/70	1970	Revised 2004

Appendix 2 (continued) – History of County Code Adoption & Revisions

County	Code	KDHE Approval	Year Approved	Adopted	Year Adopted	Revised/New Code Adopted
Marion	yes	01/06/94	1994	03/14/94	1994	
Marshall	yes	01/11/93	1993	01/11/93	1993	Revised 2002
McPherson	yes	04/02/92	1992	04/02/92	1992	
Meade	yes	12/01/92	1992	12/01/92	1992	
Miami	yes	01/15/90	1990	03/15/90	1990	Revised 1998, 2004
Mitchell	yes	05/01/96	1996	07/01/96	1996	Revised 2004, 2005
Montgomery	yes	12/15/92	1992	07/15/93	1993	Revised 1999
Morris	yes	01/11/93	1993	09/30/94	1994	Revised 2002
Morton	yes	06/01/99	1999	07/12/99	1999	
Nemaha	yes	03/15/93	1993	12/15/93	1993	
Neosho	yes	02/16/97	1997	05/15/99	1999	Revised 1999, 2008
Ness	yes	05/13/99	1999	07/12/99	1999	
Norton	yes	12/31/92	1992	02/11/93	1993	
Osage	yes	06/15/92	1992	09/14/92	1992	
Osborne	yes	07/08/92	1992	09/14/92	1992	
Ottawa	yes	06/08/92	1992	01/03/97	1997	Revised 2001
Pawnee	yes	02/07/94	1994	03/28/94	1994	
Phillips	yes	11/02/92	1992	11/02/92	1992	
Pottawatomie	yes	06/15/81	1981	06/15/81	1981	Revised 1997
Pratt	yes	10/07/87	1987	11/30/87	1987	
Rawlins	yes	11/30/92	1992	11/30/92	1992	
Reno	yes	06/01/87	1987	06/01/87	1987	Revised 2003
Republic	yes	11/10/92	1992	11/30/92	1992	
Rice	yes	10/21/91	1991	11/25/91	1991	
Riley	yes	05/27/93	1993	01/18/94	1994	Revised 1999
Rooks	yes	01/14/92	1992	07/14/92	1992	
Rush	yes	12/15/92	1992	12/21/92	1992	
Russell	yes	09/14/92	1992	09/14/92	1992	
Saline	yes	05/29/91	1991	10/23/91	1991	Revised 2009
Scott	yes	09/12/96	1996	09/12/96	1996	
Sedgwick	yes	06/15/75	1975	06/15/75	1975	Revised 2002, 2007
Seward	yes	05/23/95	1995	07/17/95	1995	Revised 2008
Shawnee	yes	08/07/98	1998	01/23/98	1998	Revised 2004
Sheridan	yes	04/14/93	1993	04/14/93	1993	
Sherman	yes	01/29/93	1993	01/29/93	1993	
Smith	yes	01/20/95	1995	01/30/95	1995	
Stafford	yes	07/15/92	1992	09/30/92	1992	
Stanton	yes	07/06/93	1993	07/06/93	1993	
Stevens	yes	11/20/96	1996	03/17/97	1997	
Sumner	yes	07/15/92	1992	09/15/92	1992	
Thomas	yes	12/07/92	1992	12/07/92	1992	
Trego	yes	11/30/92	1992	11/30/92	1992	
Wabaunsee	yes	11/20/96	1996	01/27/97	1997	
Wallace	yes	02/09/99	1999	03/10/99	1999	
Washington	yes	08/01/95	1995	10/09/95	1995	Revised 2002
Wichita	yes	02/01/93	1993	02/01/93	1993	
Wilson	yes	05/01/95	1995	09/15/95	1995	
Woodson	yes	05/14/98	1998	06/16/98	1998	
Wyandotte	yes	06/01/92	1992	06/01/92	1992	

Appendix 3 – LEPP Participation in WRAPS

WRAPS Project	LEPP Program
Cheney Reservoir	Sedgwick
Clark's Creek	Rural Lakes LEPG*
Delaware	Jefferson, Northeast Kansas Environmental Services*
Kanopolis Reservoir	Barton, Central Kansas LEPG, Ellis, Northwest LEPG, Tri Rivers LEPG*
Lower Arkansas	Sedgwick
Lower Kansas	Douglas, Leavenworth*
Lower Little and Big Blue	Riley
Lower Smoky Hill	Dickinson, McPherson
Marais des Cygnes	Douglas, Franklin
Marion Lake	Marion
Melvern	Lyon
Middle Kansas	Douglas, Pottawatomie*, Shawnee, Wabunsee
Missouri River	Leavenworth*
Neosho-Headwaters	Lyon, Coffey*, Crawford*
Neosho-Middle	Neosho, Cherokee
Neosho-Upper	Alan
Prairie Dog Creek	Northwest LEPG
Spring River WRAPS	Cherokee** (sanitarian also participates in the Spring River Watershed Group with Missouri and the Grand Lake O' The Cherokees Watershed Alliance Foundation as ex-officio board member)
Twin Lakes	Rural Lakes LEPG
Upper Arkansas	Central Kansas LEPG, Ford, Southwest Kansas LEPG
Upper Wakarusa	Douglas, Shawnee
Waconda Lake	Northwest LEPG, Phillips County LEPG

* indicates SLT member
**Indicates SLT Chair